

Device for Measuring the Mass of a Flowing Medium

Prior Art

5 The invention is based on a device for measuring the mass of a flowing medium ~~according to the preamble to claim 1~~. A device has already been disclosed (DE-PS 44 07 209), which has a temperature-dependent measurement element that is accommodated in a measurement conduit that extends in a straight line. The measurement conduit extends in the device from an inlet to an outlet, which is adjoined by an S-shaped deflection conduit. The flowing medium flows from outside into the measurement conduit and then into the deflection conduit, where it flows out again from an outlet opening. The measurement conduit has a rectangular flow cross section, wherein two side faces oriented toward the platelet-shaped measurement element are embodied extending obliquely so that a tapering of the measurement conduit is produced in the flow direction of the medium in the measurement conduit. A top face of the measurement conduit, which extends lateral to the side faces and from which the measurement element protrudes, and a bottom face of the measurement conduit disposed
20 opposite this top face thereby extend in a level or parallel fashion, with a constant distance from each other.

A device equipped with such a measurement conduit is also known from the SAE Paper 950433 (International Congress and Exposition Detroit, Michigan, February 27 - March 2, 1995, Reprinted from: Electronic Engine Controls 1995 (SP-1082)). As
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can be inferred from the sectional depiction in the top picture in Fig. 7 on page 108, the measurement conduit and the deflection conduit are essentially comprised of two parts, wherein a part referred to below as the base part, with the measurement element, includes a side face, a top face, and a bottom face of the measurement conduit and the deflection conduit. The other part has only the second side face of the measurement conduit and the deflection conduit and thus constitutes a cover part. The base part and the cover part are preferably made of plastic, for example using the plastic injection molding technique. Because of the tapering shape of the side faces of the measurement conduit, an increasing wall thickness is produced in the flow direction. In the manufacturing, it has turned out that due to the increasing wall thickness, varying cooling speeds and accumulations of material occur, which can in particular lead to hollows in the side faces of the measurement conduit. In a provided mass production of the device, this results in more or less intense variations in the achievable measurement precision of the devices.

Advantages of the Invention

The device according to the invention for measuring the mass of a flowing medium, ~~with the characterizing features of claim 1~~ has the advantage over the prior art that in mass production, devices with a properly manufactured housing can be produced so that only extremely slight variations in the measurement precision occur. It is also particularly advantageous that by

means of the embodiment, according to the invention, of the walls
of the measurement conduit, an acceleration of the flow in the
measurement conduit can furthermore be maintained, which leads
in a known manner to a stabilization of the flow of the medium
5 in the measurement conduit, particularly at the inlet.

Advantageous improvements and updates of the device
disclosed ~~in claim 1~~ are possible by means of the measures taken
~~in the dependent claims.~~

An inclined embodiment of an edge face of the deflection
conduit is particularly advantageous, with which it is possible
to further simplify the manufacturing of the measurement conduit
and the deflection conduit, wherein a further improvement of the
measurement result also occurs.

Furthermore, a flow connection to the external flow in the
intake line is provided in the deflection conduit in the form of
an opening, by means of which possibly existing residual
interferences of a pressure wave in the deflection conduit can
be completely eliminated so that a further improvement of the
measurement result can be achieved. Furthermore, the device has
a considerably reduced measurement signal noise, which can be
produced by means of turbulences that occur in the measurement
conduit.

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Drawings

Exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown in simplified form in the drawings and will be explained in more detail in the description that follows.

5 Fig. 1, in a partially sectional depiction, shows a side view of the device according to a first exemplary embodiment according to the invention,

Fig. 2 is a section through the device along a line II - II in Fig. 1,

10 Fig. 3, in a partially sectional depiction, shows a side view of the device according to a second exemplary embodiment according to the invention.

Description of the Exemplary Embodiments

15 In a partially sectional depiction, Fig. 1 shows a side view of a device labeled 1, which is used to measure the mass of a flowing medium, in particular the intake air mass of internal combustion engines. The internal combustion engine can be a mixture compressing engine with externally supplied ignition, or it can also be an air compressing, self-igniting engine. The
20 device 1 has, for example, a narrow, rod-like, block-shaped form that extends longitudinally in the direction of the plug axis 10, and is inserted into an opening let into a wall 8 of an intake

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line 9, for example so that it can be plugged in. The device 1 is sealed by means of a sealing ring 3⁶³ in the wall 8, and is connected to it²⁴, for example by means of a screw connection that is not shown in detail. The cross-hatched wall 8 is part of the intake line 9 that is embodied for example as cylindrical, through which the internal combustion engine can aspirate air from the environment by way of an air filter that is not shown in detail. The wall 8 of the intake line 9 defines a flow cross section that in the case of the cylindrical intake line 9, for example, has a circular cross section in the center of which a center axis 11 extends in the axial direction, parallel to the wall 8, and this axis is oriented perpendicular to the plug axis 10. With a part referred to below as the measurement part 17, the device 1 protrudes into the flowing medium, wherein the measurement part 17 is disposed, for example, approximately in the vicinity of the center of the intake line 9.

The device 1 is composed, for example, in one piece out of the measurement part 17, a support part 18, and a securing part 19, and is preferably made of plastic using the plastic injection molding technique. A measurement element 21 is embodied for example in the form of a so-called micromechanical component and has a plate-shaped, silicon-based support body 20 with an etched-out, membrane-shaped sensor region with an extremely slight thickness and a number of likewise etched-out resistive films. These resistive films constitute at least one temperature-dependent measurement resistor and for example one heating resistor. Preferably, the heating resistor is disposed in the

center of the membrane and, with the aid of a temperature sensor,
is regulated to an overtemperature. Upstream and downstream of
the heating region constituted by the heating resistor, two
measurement resistors are disposed symmetrically to the heating
region. A measurement element of this kind is known from the SAE
Paper 950433 mentioned above, as well as from DE-OS 42 19 454,
wherein the disclosures of both documents are expressly intended
to be a component of the current patent application. The support
body 20 of the measurement element 21 is accommodated flush in
a recess in a plate-shaped mount comprised, for example, of
metal, and is secured there, for example, by means of adhesive.
The individual resistive films of the measurement element 21 are
electrically connected by means of connecting lines 26 that
extend inside the device 1 to an electronic evaluation circuit
27 depicted with dashed lines in Figs. 1 and 3, which includes,
for example, a bridge-like resistive measurement circuit. With
a plug connection 28 provided on the securing part 19, the
electrical signals produced by the evaluation circuit 27 can also
be supplied, for example, to another electronic control device
for evaluation.

As depicted in Figs. 1 and 2, the measurement part 17 of the
device 1 has a block-shaped form and a measurement conduit 30
that extends along a measurement conduit axis 12 that extends
centrally in the measurement conduit 30 from an inlet 32 with a
rectangular cross section to an outlet 33 that likewise has a
rectangular cross section. The device 1 is installed in the
intake line 9, preferably with the measurement conduit axis 12

parallel to the center axis 11. However, it is also possible to install the device 1 with an oblique installation position, rotated around the plug axis 10. In addition to or instead of the oblique installation position, it is also conceivable to install the device 1 in a tilted installation position, inclined around the center axis 11. The measurement conduit 30 transitions downstream into an S-shaped deflection conduit 31. The measurement conduit 30 is defined by a top face 37, which is farther from the center axis 11 and is disposed above in Figs. 1 and 3, and by a bottom face 38, which is closer to the center axis 11 and is disposed below in Figs. 1 and 3, as well as by two side faces 39, 40, wherein only one of the side faces extending parallel to the plane of the drawing is visible in Figs. 1 and 3, namely the side face 39. The top face 37 and the bottom face 38 extend toward each other in the direction 43 of the medium flowing in the measurement conduit 30 toward the measurement element 21, and end with a narrowest cross section at a narrowest point 36 at the outlet 33 of the measurement conduit 30, which at the same time represents an inlet 34 of the deflection conduit 31. The measurement element 21 with the resistive films has a surface 24 exposed to the flow 43 in the measurement conduit 30, which is flush with a surface 25 of the mount 23. The faces 37, 38 of the measurement conduit 30, which extend in a plane lateral to or essentially perpendicular to the surface 24 of the plate-shaped measurement element 21, thereby enclose an inclination angle α , which is preferably approx. 8° .

As shown in more detail in Fig. 2, a sectional depiction along a line II - II in Fig. 1, the two side faces 39 and 40 extend approximately parallel to the surface 24 of the measurement element 21. Consequently, an axial tapering of the measurement conduit 30 in the flow direction 43 is produced only by means of the faces 37, 38 that approach each other, wherein the measurement element 21 is preferably disposed slightly upstream of the narrowest point 36 of the measurement conduit 30. The tapering of the measurement conduit 30 provided in the flow direction 43 or the constant reduction of the flow cross section from the inlet 32 to the outlet 33 has the effect that an accelerated flow is produced in the vicinity of the measurement element 21, which produces a virtually uninterrupted, uniform parallel flow in the vicinity of the measurement element 21.

The inclined embodiment of the faces 37, 38 according to the invention, which extends perpendicular to the surface 24 of the measurement element 21, as shown in Fig. 2, produces a base part 45 that contains the side face 39 and the faces 37, 38 and a cover part 46 that is connected to the base part 45, for example in a detachable manner, wherein the thickness of the wall of the base part 45 is constant in the vicinity of the side face 39 and the thickness of the wall of the cover part 46 is constant in the vicinity of the side face 40. With the provided manufacture of the base part 45 and the cover part 46 by means of plastic injection molding, in addition to the simpler manufacture with the injection molding, the constant thickness of the walls in the vicinity of the side faces 39, 40 produces the advantage that a

uniform cooling speed can be set, which assures the maintenance of a precise flatness of the faces 39 and 40. As shown in Fig. 1, the base part 45 also has, for example, a number of channel-shaped recesses 48, which are provided at least on the edge region of the measurement part 17 and in which the cover part 46 can engage by means of projections in order, for example, to lock the cover part 46 onto the base part 45 in detent fashion. The shaping of the recesses 48, particularly in the vicinity of the tapered measurement conduit 30, permits the embodiment of a uniform wall thickness, which during manufacture leads to a uniform cooling speed so that hollows or distortions in the faces 37, 38 of the measurement conduit 30 can likewise be prevented.

A second exemplary embodiment according to the invention is shown in Fig. 3, in which all parts that are the same or have the same function are depicted with the same reference numerals as in Figs. 1 and 2. The device 1 shown in Fig. 3 has a deflection conduit 31 that is shaped in a slightly modified fashion in relation to Fig. 1 and whose edge face 50, which extends perpendicular to the plane of the drawing and belongs to a first part 51 of the deflection conduit 31 directly adjoining the measurement conduit 30, extends obliquely to the measurement conduit axis 12. Preferably, an inclination angle β that is enclosed by the measurement conduit axis 12 and the edge face 50 is approximately 45° . However, it is also possible to embody the edge face 50 with an inclination angle β that lies in a range from approx. 30° to 60° . The inclined edge face 50 is provided in order for the medium that flows from the outlet 33 of the

measurement conduit 30 into the first part 51 of the deflection conduit 31 to be diverted along the edge face 50 into a second part 52, without an abrupt flow increase at a step, as is the case in the device 1 according to Figs. 1 and 2.

5 In addition to a conduit contour that is easier to manufacture, the inclined embodiment of the edge face 50 advantageously also results in the fact that interferences in the flow coming from the outlet 33 of the measurement conduit 30, which can occur, for example, in the form of whorls or in the form of pressure waves, are reflected against the edge face 50. This time dependent and location dependent reflection of the interferences against the edge face 50 can almost completely prevent an influence of the electrical signal sent by the measurement element 21 due to interferences in the flow so that there is a precise measurement result of the measurement element 21. Moreover, further downstream of the edge face 50, an opening 60 can be provided in the deflection conduit 31, which, for example in the form of a bore in the base part 45, produces a connection of the flow in the deflection conduit 31 to the external flow in the intake line 9. It is also conceivable to provide this opening 60 only in the cover part 46. Naturally, there can also be a number of openings 60, for example in the base part 45 and/or in the cover part 46. By means of the at least one opening 60, the resonance chamber, which is embodied by the deflection conduit 31 and is for the outgoing pressure waves downstream of the outlet 33 of the measurement conduit 30, can be influenced in such a way that an attenuation of the

pressure waves reflected against the edge face 50 occurs by means
of a pressure equalization. Through the size of the cross section
of the at least one opening 60, the natural frequency of the
resonance chamber can be tuned to the frequency of the outgoing
5 pressure waves in such a way that there is a further improvement
of the measurement value delivered by the measurement element 21.

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